

## THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1015 FORT MYER, N. Y.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—233 E. Indiana; Rooms—242

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Daily only, one month, \$5.70  
 Daily only, three months, \$15.00  
 Daily only, one year, \$50.00  
 Daily and Sunday, one year, \$55.00  
 Sunday only, one year, \$10.00

When furnished by agents.

Daily per week, by carrier, 15 cts  
 Sunday, single copy, 5 cts  
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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in  
 the United States should put on an eight-page paper  
 a one-cent postage stamp, on a twelve or sixteen-  
 page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-  
 age is usually double the above rates.

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Can be found at the following places:  
 PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 30 Boulevard  
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## ORIGIN OF THE DEMOCRATIC FREE-TRADE

PLANK.

The Confederate Creed of 1861 Reaffirmed

by the Democrats in 1892.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Permanent  
 Constitution of the Confederate States, adopted  
 when in rebellion on March 11, 1861, at Mont-  
 gomery, Ala., was as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and col-  
 lect taxes, duties and excises FOR REVENUE  
 ONLY, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the  
 common defense and carry on the government of  
 the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be  
 granted from the Treasury; NO SHALL ANY  
 DUTIES OR TAXES ON IMPORTATIONS FROM  
 FOREIGN NATIONS BE LAID TO  
 PROMOTE OR PROTECT ANY BRANCH OF  
 INDUSTRY."

Free-Trade Plank of June 22, 1892.

II.

The Democratic national convention adopted as

its tariff plank in Chicago, June 22, 1892:

We denounce Republican protection as a  
 fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the  
 American people for the benefit of the few. We  
 declare it to be a fundamental principle of the  
 Democratic party that the federal government has  
 no constitutional power to impose and collect  
 tariff duties EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSES OF  
 REVENUE ONLY, and we demand that the  
 collection of such taxes shall be limited to the  
 necessities of the government when honestly  
 and economically administered.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WHITELAW REID, of New York.

HARRISON and Reid could not get a

scattering vote in England. They are

Americans.

While the Fricks and the leaders of the

Amalgamated Association fight each

other, both are equally emphatic in

their declarations in favor of a protective

tariff.

A PARTY is in an awkward position to

ask the votes of business men and wage-

earners, when it regards the opening of

an industry which will employ hundreds

of men as a menace to its success.

In Elwood, in this district, an industry

is being established which will bring

skilled labor, capital, a local market for

farmers and increased values for lands,

and yet William D. Bynum gave a vote

to wipe out all these good things.

The front-rank apostle of free trade,

ex-Representative Hurd, of Ohio, stops

to remark that, while he is for absolute

free trade, the Democratic platform

pledges Mr. Cleveland to the English

system of a tariff for revenue alone.

KANSAS papers are not talking so much

about politics as they were. So many

reports are coming in about the big

wheat yields that they haven't space

for much else. From twenty to forty

bushels to the acre is what the farmers

proudly boast.

ALL round, the attempt to frighten

people with the "force-bill" bugaboo is

being ridiculed, but no more than in the

South by the leaders of the People's

party who have been active Democratic

workers. There are no more Demo-

cratic votes in that scare.

ALL men may not get their own when

rogues fall out, but the quarrelers often

tell the truth, as does the bolting

element of the Democratic party in Ala-

bama when they declare that there has

not been a pretense of a fair election in

that State for more than ten years.

THE Lafayette Sunday Times says it

"is able to state, and on the very best

authority, that under no circumstances

will Governor Gray be a candidate for

United States Senator." It adds: "The

Governor is in favor of the re-election

of Judge Turple and will support his

candidate."

A DEMOCRATIC exchange, speaking of

the probable appointment of Mr. Harty

as chairman of the Democratic national

committee, says he will have much to

learn. He will, he will. By November

he will know a great deal more than he

does now, though he may not be so

beautiful. He will gather the experience

and Chairman Carter the votes.

As in Kansas, the Minnesota People's

convention rejected the tender of Demo-

cratic managers for a coalition ticket,

and nominated a straight-out one. Still,

the Minnesota Democratic man-

agers, like those of Kansas, may endorse

the ticket, about which they were re-

fused any part in making. The Demo-

cratic managers in some States seem

to be seeking notoriety for self-abasement.

THERE are good business reasons why

the people of Indianapolis should wish

the four days' races beginning to-day to

be successful. During the last few years

Indiana has made rapid progress as a

horse-breeding State and now stands

well to the front in that important in-

terest. The growing demand for fast

thoroughbreds has given an impetus to

the business and placed it on as solid a

footing in proportion to its extent as

any other agricultural industry. For  
 some years past there have been annual  
 meetings and races at other points in  
 Indiana, but none here because the city  
 had no facilities. In other words,  
 it had no track. The track just com-  
 pleted at the fair grounds is universally  
 conceded to be one of the best and fast-  
 est in the country. This means that it  
 will be very popular among horsemen,  
 and, if the races are well patronized,  
 will lead to annual meetings at this point.  
 It is reasonable to suppose that gradu-  
 ally most of the other annual meetings  
 heretofore held at other points in the  
 State will be merged in the one at this  
 city, making it a very important and in-  
 teresting one to horse-breeders, dealers  
 and fanciers. It is to be hoped, there-  
 fore, that the races will be successful  
 and the local patronage liberal.

## SECRETARY MATTHEWS AS A LAW-MAKER.

The Hon. Claude Matthews, Demo-  
 cratic Secretary of State, has shown that  
 he might become an exceedingly useful  
 man to his party in case he should be  
 elected Governor. Under the Constitu-  
 tion the Governor has the veto power,  
 and to that extent is a factor in legisla-  
 tion. Mr. Matthews, though, in an  
 emergency, can exercise a power even  
 greater than the veto.

On the 7th of April, 1891, several  
 weeks after the adjournment of the  
 Legislature, while the Deputy Secre-  
 tary of State was revising the proof of  
 the apportionment act, commonly known  
 as the gerrymander, preparatory to its  
 publication, he discovered two impor-  
 tant errors. These were the omis-  
 sion of the county of Monroe  
 in the senatorial district composed  
 of that county, Brown and Bartholo-  
 mew, and the omission of Gibson county  
 in the list of Representative districts.  
 The bill had passed both houses with  
 these omissions in it, and had been  
 signed by the presiding officers and the  
 Governor. In other words, it had be-  
 come a law in that shape. Of course,  
 it was radically defective, but it was none  
 the less law. The errors were owing to  
 hasty legislation and the blunders of in-  
 competent Democratic officials, but  
 then, they were embodied in the law.  
 The deputy at once apprised his chief  
 of the fact, and the latter saw it. Al-  
 though Mr. Matthews is not a lawyer,  
 he saw that this discovery nearly a  
 month after the Legislature had  
 adjourned made a very embarrassing  
 situation. Had he been a lawyer he  
 would have known that after an act has  
 passed the Legislature, and been signed  
 by its presiding officers and the Gov-  
 ernor, no power but the Legislature it-  
 self can change it. Perhaps Mr. Mat-  
 thews did not know this, but others did.  
 However, it was a condition that con-  
 fronted him, not a theory. The appor-  
 tionment act, which was vital to the  
 Democratic party, was vitally defective.  
 What should be done? Mr. Matthews  
 and the fellow-Democrats whom he took  
 into his confidence were equal to the  
 emergency. They decided to send for  
 the ex-clerk of the late House of Repre-  
 sentatives, one Newkirk, and have him  
 amend the bill by inserting the omitted  
 words. Newkirk obeyed the summons,  
 and then and there, in Secretary  
 Matthews's office, by direction of Mr.  
 Matthews himself, he did insert the  
 word "Monroe" before "Brown and  
 Bartholomew," and the words "Gibson  
 with one Representative" in the proper  
 place. And this was done in the en-  
 rolled act, over the signatures of the  
 presiding officers of the two houses  
 and the Governor. This was a forgery.  
 The person who made these insertions  
 was no longer clerk of the House. The  
 House had adjourned and he was out of  
 office. Even had he been in office, he  
 would have had no right to change an  
 enrolled act after it had become a law.  
 This point is too plain for argument.

In doing this unauthorized and illegal  
 act for the benefit of the Democratic  
 party ex-Clerk Newkirk acted under  
 the advice and direction of Secretary  
 Matthews. Newkirk was simply the  
 agent, Matthews being the principal.  
 Between the two they perpetrated a  
 high-handed outrage for partisan pur-  
 poses. It would be very unsafe to have  
 for Governor a man with such loose  
 ideas in regard to the law and official  
 power as Mr. Matthews has shown he  
 possesses. If he should be elected Gov-  
 ernor the people would never know  
 whether the laws as printed were those  
 enacted by the Legislature or laws as  
 revised and amended by Mr. Matthews.

## CHIMERICAL REFORMERS.

The ministerial brethren who offer  
 plans from the pulpit for the cure of  
 social evils doubtless mean well, but  
 they don't know. The Indianapolis pas-  
 tor, for instance, who preached on Sun-  
 day against the "curse of rum" con-  
 fessed that prohibition would not work,  
 insisted that license was wrong, and  
 then recommended that all saloons be  
 restricted to certain localities, which  
 would become plague-spots, avoided by  
 all decent people, would have some  
 trouble in putting such a scheme in  
 operation. He would, of course, have  
 the saloon territory far from the utter-  
 most boundaries of his parish, and  
 where it would not corrupt unwary  
 sons of the church. He would not, it  
 is to be assumed, locate this danger-  
 ous quarter in the neighborhood of the  
 laboring men, who, as he admits, seek  
 saloon attractions as alleviation from  
 the monotony of their toil. Wherever  
 he would put it, there might be some  
 object and some to be harmed. A re-  
 gion of that sort, recognized as a moral  
 Gehenna, would not be welcomed by the  
 nearest residents for commercial rea-  
 sons, if no other. A little experience in  
 a city council, which sought to estab-  
 lish a pest-house within municipal bound-  
 aries, would convince this excellent re-  
 former that there were more difficulties  
 in his way than he had dreamed of.  
 Besides, how does he know that an iso-  
 lated saloon quarter would be avoided?  
 There is some reason to believe that it  
 would be made to offer attractions so  
 great that many silly human moths  
 would be caught by its glitter as now.  
 There are some people who think that  
 since the traffic cannot be suppressed it  
 should be made to pay heavy tribute for  
 existence, and that instead of being  
 allowed to flourish unchecked, as the

impractical reformers would have it, no  
 saloon should be permitted in any neigh-  
 borhood without the consent of the resi-  
 dents. This is what high license and  
 local option mean. Under this plan the  
 saloons would be less numerous than  
 now, and where they were found it  
 would be because the people wanted  
 them there. These people would not  
 avoid a separate saloon quarter nor re-  
 gard it as a plague spot, and might even  
 find the place an agreeable resort. The  
 problem is one that troubles all who  
 have an interest in public welfare, but  
 the preachers offer no better solution  
 than the politicians.

THAT was rather a cheeky performance  
 of a free-trader or single-tax advocate  
 to stand at the door of Rev. Dr. Lucas's  
 church, Sunday, and give out Henry  
 George's "Protection or Free Trade"  
 as the audience came out, presumably  
 because workmen were there to at-  
 tend a special service. If those who  
 received these tracts read them carefully  
 to the end, they will discover that Mr.  
 George is a free-trader incidentally,  
 and simply because he is in favor of  
 putting all taxes upon land, or, to use  
 his own language, "to abolish private  
 property in land," which may be found  
 on page sixty-one of the pamphlet.  
 This is Mr. George's hobby; but he sees  
 no hope for it until he has destroyed  
 every other source of public revenue.  
 If, at the outset, he could "abolish pri-  
 vate property in land" at one bold stroke  
 he would not waste his time. It is possi-  
 ble that the George tract fell into the hands  
 of quite a number of wage-earners  
 who have been saving and pinching to  
 acquire a home, the land of which Mr.  
 George proposes to tax so heavily as to  
 make it no longer property. It is prob-  
 able that many more of them hold stock  
 in loan associations which have value be-  
 cause of land and house mortgages. It  
 may attract them to free trade to learn  
 from the George tract that free trade is  
 the first step to the destruction of the  
 property which gives their loan associa-  
 tion stock value. To all home-owners  
 and to all having property in land or  
 based upon land the Journal commends  
 the last chapters of the George tract  
 which the Democratic managers are cir-  
 culating.

A SHORT time ago the Journal asked  
 what county in the State would become  
 the banner county by first reporting a  
 Republican club in every township.  
 The query, repeated two or three times,  
 is now answered, and the honor falls  
 to the good old county of Vigo. Through  
 the active efforts of District Chairman  
 Filbeck and Mr. A. M. Higgins, county  
 organizer of the Lincoln League, there  
 have been organized in that county  
 twenty Republican clubs, being eight in  
 the township where Terre Haute is sit-  
 uated, two in one other township, and  
 one in each of the remaining ten town-  
 ships of the county. Not only this, but  
 Mr. Higgins writes: "The number will  
 be considerably increased during the  
 next month." The Journal cheerfully  
 awards to Vigo county the honor of be-  
 ing the banner county of the State in  
 this regard and congratulates her loyal  
 Republicans on the excellent work they  
 are doing. If every county in the State  
 would do as well there would be no  
 doubt about the result next November.

THE surviving soldiers of the war for  
 the Union are right in their demand that  
 the moral significance of the soldiers'  
 monument shall not be frittered away  
 and sacrificed to a meaningless senti-  
 ment. The idea of the monument origi-  
 nated with them, and its purpose was  
 exclusively to commemorate Indiana's  
 part in the war of the rebellion. All  
 talk of colonial wars, Indian wars and  
 the Mexican war is an impertinent af-  
 fecting and calculated to belittle  
 the moral grandeur of the work. The  
 conspicuous date-lines of the Mexican  
 war are a standing advertisement that  
 the original purpose of the monument  
 has been sacrificed. If they remain  
 they will dwarf it through all the ages  
 and flaunt a lie in the face of posterity.  
 The monument was not conceived, be-  
 gun nor erected to commemorate the  
 Mexican war.

THE leading banks of New York are  
 refusing to part with their gold in large  
 amounts, and it is the general opinion in  
 financial circles that we are dangerously  
 near a suspension of gold payments.  
 Senator Sherman's bill to repeal so much  
 of the act of July 14, 1890, as compels  
 the issuing of legal-tender notes against  
 monthly purchases of \$400,000 ounces of  
 silver is regarded by conservative finan-  
 ciers as a move in the right direction.  
 We certainly have gone a dangerous  
 length on the silver line.

A NUMBER of Democratic papers are  
 not pleased with Mr. Carter for chair-  
 man of the Republican national com-  
 mittee. Some of them are grieved be-  
 cause he is from a silver State. None  
 of them can say, however, without  
 lying, that he has not been a most  
 efficient Commissioner of the Land  
 Bureau, bringing up the business to date  
 which got so behind during the period  
 that a ridiculous person of the name of  
 Sparks was performing antics in that  
 office.

PARENTS of boys must look upon the  
 treatment of the party of lads who were  
 caught by a policeman swimming under a  
 railway bridge over White river on Sun-  
 day as an outrage. Swimming in public  
 places is forbidden, and is an offense that  
 should be prevented. Arrests may even be  
 necessary, but it could not have been  
 necessary to parade those boys through  
 the streets in the open patrol wagon like  
 thieves, as was done. Boys will learn to  
 swim and will take risks to do it, and they  
 are not necessarily vicious or willfully  
 criminal, even when they break a sacred  
 city ordinance to enjoy the coveted privi-  
 lege. The patrolmen who are so vigilant  
 in pursuit of small boys might profitably  
 curb their impetuosity.

WHEN you find in Philadelphia papers  
 articles headed "Our New Pole-tax," cast  
 no reproaches upon the proof-reader in  
 your haste. It is all right, and refers to  
 the telegraph, telephone and electric-light  
 poles, all of which are taxed in that city,  
 as they should be in this.

THE Kansas City Journal publishes a  
 story written by Dr. and Mrs. Eastman  
 jointly, and tells its readers that the au-  
 thors are Cora Fellows and the Sioux In-

dians, whom she married. Such is  
 fame when a woman marries an Indian.  
 How will the intellectual and literary Mrs.  
 Elaine Goodale Eastman fancy being mis-  
 taken for a couple who spent part of their  
 honeymoon in a Chicago dime museum?

## CHAIRMAN CARTER.

His chief strength consists in the fact  
 that he is a hustler with a large acquaint-  
 ance in the Western States.—Philadelphia  
 Times (Dem.)

MR. CARTER is a shrewd politician and a  
 splendid organizer. He has had experience  
 and he possesses sound judgment. That  
 he will carry on a vigorous and winning  
 campaign goes without saying.—Detroit  
 Tribune.

MR. CARTER has been selected with the  
 indorsement of President Harrison. The  
 latter has acted wisely. Ex-Chairman  
 Clark says Mr. Carter is the best politi-  
 cian of his age in this country.—Philadel-  
 phia Inquirer.

WHILE he has less national reputation  
 than some others who have been named  
 and has his spurs yet to win, the qualities  
 he has shown are such as to create confi-  
 dence in his ability to justify his selection.  
 —Philadelphia Press.

No better selection could have been made  
 for chairman from among the managing  
 Republicans of the country. Mr. Carter is  
 an able, alert and shrewd political leader,  
 and his friends—the enemy—may rely upon  
 him to lead and that he will leave no  
 stone unturned or trick untried to bring  
 success to his party's banner.—Washing-  
 ton Post (Ind.).

THE new chairman, though he may not  
 have been the first choice of the adminis-  
 tration, and though he has been sneered at  
 by the old stagers as a "discovery in poli-  
 tics," has elements of strength that are not  
 to be despised. He has the energy, youth,  
 the Western dash and hustle, and with  
 these qualities he has also the suave ad-  
 dress that is by no means ineffective even  
 in the most radical politics.—Philadel-  
 phia Record (Dem.).

## POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

MR. WILLIAM J. WHITE, who is called  
 the largest chewing-gum manufacturer in  
 the country, is a Republican aspirant for a  
 congressional seat in Ohio. One of his  
 chief fevers in his cap is that he broke the  
 Gum Trust.

EX-SPEAKER REED, who keeps his  
 weather eye on every phase of national  
 politics, says: "We have the Democratic  
 party and we will keep it, and we will  
 there until November, when we will put  
 on the lid and bury them."

DEMOCRATIC papers which recognize  
 the risks of their free-trade platform are  
 saying that the public meeting at which  
 Cleveland and Stevenson will be notified  
 of their nomination will give the candi-  
 dates an opportunity to build a platform  
 of their own.

COL. A. E. BACK, chairman of the Republi-  
 can central committee of Georgia, says  
 that the Republicans of that State will  
 probably nominate candidates for Congress  
 in every district, and possibly put out a  
 ticket in the State. The convention will  
 be held at Atlanta Aug. 10.

HON. CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY, of St. Louis,  
 having become tired of hearing the report  
 that he would not support the Republican  
 ticket, denies the story in forcible lan-  
 guage, and says: "I believe that the Re-  
 publican who cannot support the Republi-  
 can—national and State—is just as good  
 enough Republican for me to know."

THERE are some hopeful indications in  
 the South. In South Carolina the two  
 wings of the Democratic party are having  
 a bitter fight for the ascendancy. In Ten-  
 nessee and Alabama there is a bitter con-  
 test between two elements in the same  
 party, which, it is believed, will result in  
 a division and possibly in a Republican  
 victory in the former State.

NEW YORK business men continue to ex-  
 press the hope of Harrison's re-election.  
 Says one of them: "I cannot imagine any  
 greater drawback to the business interests  
 of the country than a Democratic victory  
 would be. It would frighten capital to be-  
 gin with, and another agitation for the re-  
 duction of the tariff would be begun, and  
 our business would become unsettled."

COL. W. O. BRADLEY, Republican nation-  
 al committee man for Kentucky, says Har-  
 rison will carry that State in November.  
 In reply to an expression of incredulity he  
 said: "I am not joking. The new election  
 law, which gives a secret ballot, will add  
 tens of thousands of votes to our column.  
 The people's party will fall largely into  
 the Democratic ranks. It will take some  
 votes from us, but many more from the  
 Democrats in this State. You will see it."

"Before the re-nomination of President  
 Harrison there was a great deal of feeling  
 against him in Fort Wayne," said James  
 Conwell, of that city, to a New York re-  
 porter a day or two ago. "In fact," he  
 continued, "I might say with truth that  
 there was more feeling against the Presi-  
 dent in Fort Wayne than anywhere else in  
 the State. But this has all passed away  
 now, and no Republicans will support  
 Harrison more solidly than those of Fort  
 Wayne."

CORNELIUS BLISS, treasurer of the na-  
 tional Republican committee, is confident  
 of his party's success, and counts much  
 upon the efforts of the Republican League  
 in bringing young men into line. He says:  
 "Too many streets cannot be laid upon the  
 gold and silver work by the young men  
 clubs. In fact, I consider them one of the  
 strongest factors toward the election of  
 Harrison and Reid. There is nothing like  
 organization in this world, and it is in the  
 right in these clubs principle and organiza-  
 tion run hand in hand."

SENATOR VEST's recent assertion that  
 shoddy was made from vile material, also  
 that the production is increased by rea-  
 son of the McKinley bill, has drawn out  
 a challenge from a firm of shoddy manu-  
 facturers. The firm says the Senator from  
 Missouri does not know what he is talking  
 about, and does not know what shoddy is.  
 It offers to him samples of both shoddy  
 and wool, and if he is able to select the  
 wool from the shoddy samples in the pres-  
 ence of witnesses it will forfeit the sum of  
 \$10,000. The challenge has not yet been  
 accepted.

THE Evansville Journal says "the decli-  
 nation of Hon. Daniel B. Kunkler to  
 serve as district elector—a position confer-  
 red upon him at the Fort Wayne State con-